## FOREIGN.

THE LATE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 3, 1851. Paris is under martial law once more! M. Bona-PARTE has effected the military coup d'etat so long threatened, so much talked of, so often announced as imminent. The Republic no more exists even in name. A Dictator lords it over France. Its Sovereign Legislature has been arbitrarily dissolved. Two hundred and fifty of its principal members have been arbitrarily arrested, and are now in prison. M. Thiers, M. Berryer, Michel, (de Bourges,) M. Baze, with many of the colleagues, are some in the fortress of Vincennes, some in the fortress at Mont Valerien. Generals Cavaignae, Lamoriciere, Changarnier, Leflo, and Col. Charras are prisoners in the very fortress of Ham from which M. Bonaparte escaped a few years since. Bonaparte is absolute master of Paris, and will probably ere long be absolute master of France. The revolution has been thus effected: On Monday night there was a grand reception at the Palace Elysée. The Presidential saloon were crowded with the beautiful and the brave. It was the most brilliant and animated soirce of the season. The President himself did the honors of the mansion with princely affability, and seemingly with entire devotion to the entertainment of his guests, without a thought of the audacious, reckless, perilous drama of which, in three or four hours, he was to be the prominent actor. It is said, in deed, and I am told upon good authority, that though the coup d'etat had been resolved on and arranged in all the details of its execution for two or three weeks past, the moment of its consummation had remained undetermined, and was not in fact fixed till a couple of hours before the commence-ment of execution. The President was called out about midnight from a circle of officers and prefects of departments who were playing the courtier in the presence of him whom they were sure would be one day their Emperor. He passed into an adjoining cabinet,

where he met a couple of his intimate counsellors and de-

voted partisans. They told him that the decisive moment

had come : that, in fact, he must now choose whether he

would go te prison as a captive or to the Tuileries as an

Emperor; that the allied factions in Parliament intended

on the morrow to introduce and carry a measure that

would infallibly result in his impeachment and incarcera-

tion, unless energetically prevented by the prompt execu-

tion of the counter stroke that had been long since pre

pared, and which he must now let fall. "Very well, gen-

tlemen, hand me the decree and the proclamations; I'll

sign them. But the Minister of the Interior is not pre-

sent; we have no time now to send for and consult with

him : I appoint, at the instant, M. DE MORNEY Minister

of the Interior; let him countersign the decree. And now

let it be immediately executed, and let the proclamations

be issued."

The President then returned to the crowded saloons, and a couple of friends of mine, who were at the Elysée that evening, report that he continued to perform his role of host with a wonderful sang froid and cheerfulness of manner that prevented the first suspicion on the part of his guests that he had just played the decisive game of his fortunes-his head against a throne! Before day the next morning Generals CHANGARNIER, LAMORICIERE, and CAVAIGNAC were seized at their respective residences by a detachment of troops dispatched for the purpose. Before day, and with the utmost silence, without causing the slighest alarm in the city, large bodies of troops were directed upon the Place du Palais Bourbon, the Place de la Concorde, the Champs Elysées, the Hotel de Ville, and the Place du Carousal. Davlight found all these strategic points of the city in the quiet possession of M. Bonaparte's soldiery. The questors of the Assembly were arrested. All the entrances into the Palace in which the sittings were held were guarded by troops, with strict orders to prevent members of the Assembly from passing in. The execution came from the placards which, by order of the usurping Dictator, were pasted up on the walls all over the city.

In the Moniteur of this morning appears a decree of the President, which, setting forth his desire to surround himself with men of consideration, and deservedly enjoying tire confidence of the country, nominates a Commiss Consultative, composed of eighty individuals, chiefly members of the late Assembly who have signified their adhesion to the new order of things. Among the names I remark those of Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, Baroche, Ferd. Barrot, Boulay, (de la Meurthe,) Denjoy, Drouyn-del'Huys, Dumas, Marshal Excelmans, Gen. d'Hautpoul, Leon Faucher, Lacrosse, Leverrier, Montalembert, L. Murat, Persigny, Gen. Randon, Rouher, Gen. Flahaut, Gen Ornano, Gen. de Bar, &c.

During the whole of yesterday Paris was, of course, i a state of high excitement. The Boulevards, the Champs Elysées, and the whole western half of the city wer swarming with the curious, astonished, and indignant thousands of the Parisian population. There was no sign of flagrant hostility. I spent the whole day in traversing Paris in all directions. Groups were seen in every quarter reading the proclamations, and comment ing the event of the morning. No extraordinary military force was displayed in the great democratic revolutionary centres. I passed through them all. The representatives of the people in the Assembly, as they made their appear ance at the Palais Bourbon, were received by a colone stationed at the principal entrances. He refused them admittance, and told them to move off, or they would be arrested as disturbers of the peace. Some quietly obeyed

others resisted, and attempted to force an entrance; these were arrested and marched off to prison between files of soldiers. In the course of the morning several attempts were made by separate portions of the Assembly to meet in other places, declare themselves the Assembly, vote appeals to the army and people, and decree the impeach ment of the usurping dictator. But the military authorities were so vigilant that these attempts were promptly discovered and broken up by force. The most considera ble was at the Mayor's office of the tenth arrondissement Some two hundred members of all parties met, and, constituting themselves as the Assembly, under one of the Vice Presidents, proceeded to vote the impeachment of M. BONAPARTE, and the appointment of Gen. OUDINOT as commander-in-chief of the army of Paris, to oppose the revolutionary party of the President. Gen. FOREY suddenly made his appearance among them at the head of a battalion of foo. chasseurs, and ordered the representatives to disperse. They refused, and were immediately arrested, the whole two hundred, and marched off to the barracks under military escort. Thence they were in the course of the day conducted to various prisons, excepting

promise to make no attempt to subvert the new order of

attended by a numerous and brilliant staff, in which were work that is usually expected of a standing army remarked Marshals Excelmans and Jerome Bonaparte without the slightest hesitation. It acted with and LUCIEN MURAT, showed himself to the people and to energy, alacrity, and unflinching severity at every the troops stationed at the points above mentioned. I saw point upon which it was directed. It may, I think, him twice during his excursion. He looked like a man be set down as one of the demonstrated problems, to ness of fear. There was no sign of quailing in his eye, but there was any thing but his natural case in the movebut there was any thing but his natural case in the movepublican soldier is as mere a tool for all Government the thronging multitudes that pressed about the cortege. it is a fact; and suffices of itself to prove to my mind In truth, his reception by the infantry of the line and by that the republic is impossible in France for at least a the people was not of a character to entirely satisfy him. hundred years to come. I heard but one cry of Vice I Empereur! a few of Vice The fighting in the streets which commenced on Wed-

day of yesterday passed quietly throughout. I was out till ten o'clock. There was great animation, to be sure, among the myriads swarming upon the Boulevards. From several groups, composed of some hundreds, the words of the Marsellaise were resounded in full chorus. There was the territory of the republic, and their corresponden nanifestly a disposition to rebel; but no acts of hostility were attempted. These groups promptly dispersed before the approach of the small bodies of troops that were constantly circulating through the city. To-day (the 3d) has not been so quiet. The troops, which at nightfall yesterday had been withdrawn from the stations they had occupied upon the public places during the day, have not re sumed their posts; but large bodies of horse and foot have been at short intervals threading the city in all directions. Order has been seriously threatened. Since 4 P. M. (I am now writing at 114 P. M.) some half dozen barricades have been thrown up, under the direction of the chief of the democratic sections, and of the Montagnard ex-representatives in the eastern quarters of the city. which are always the headquarters of popular revolutionary movement. All the barricades were immediately attacked by the troops, and the insurrectionists dispersed. after short resistance. Several of the attacking soldiers however, have fallen in the attacks, and some of the insurgents. Two ex-representatives of the Mountain, MM. BAUDIN and MADIER MONTJAU, have been killed behind barricades erected and defended under their direction When I entered a few minutes ago all seemed to promise a quiet night. I heard no firing; had to force my way through numerous highly excited groups, that were shouting revolutionary songs in loud chorus. I fear we shall have trouble in Paris to-morrow; but I feel confident that all these insurrectionary movements will be promptly and successfully repressed in Paris. Picked troops will be sent against the barricades. All the men who could successfully head rebellion ar

in prison. The people are unarmed. The National Guard (such of its legions as were known to be of republican ten dencies) has long since been dissolved and disarmed. The legions that yet remain organized, even if disposed to take part in this struggle between the Republic and the Empire, are completely paralyzed by the unequivocal Imperialist tendencies of the newly-appointed commander-inchief, Gen. Lowoesting. The coup d'etat of M. Bona-PARTE will therefore, I think, be triumphant in Paris. I consider it much more doubtful whether it will be so in the departments. If the Republicans rise, as it was threatened they would do in an event of this sort, the army cannot be omnipresent, and insurrection triumphant there, there may be a reaction upon Paris that will carry the day here in spite of bayonets and dictatorial sabres. A rising en masse of an angry people, willing distinctly the triumph of certain principles, the arrival at certain ends, is not to be easily resisted by disciplined bayo. nets, especially in hands so well disposed to the revolutionary cause as is the immense majority of the infantry composing the French army. M. BONAPARTE is still in an extremely critical situation. The chances at present are in his favor. So at least think the hundreds of future courtiers who have this very day been thronging the salons of the Elysée, presenting their early congratulations to the future Emperor. There has been to-day a grand reception at the Palace.

DECEMBER 4 .- The Moniteur of this morning announce a new Ministry, and contains a decree convoking the peo ple throughout France to assemble in their comitia from the 14th to the 21st instant, to vote yes or no, the acceptance or rejection of the proposition which has been pro posed for the vote of the army, to wit: "The French people wills the maintenance of the authority of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and delegates to him the powers necessary for the establishment of a constitution upon the bases set forth in his proclamation of the 2d instant."

This is pretended to be an exercise of pure universa suffrage in the very terms of the late constitution. Bu it is in truth complete mockery of universal and free suffrage. Every citizen, by the terms of the new decree, is to express his acceptance or rejection of the above decree in writing upon a preserved register, to which he is to affiz his name in full. Secret ballot is the only possible mode of arriving at the true sentiments of the people, and most first intimation that the Parisians had of the auda- particularly of the army officers and soldiers. But this cic as revolutionary movement which was in process of only sincere and honest and satisfactory mode of coming by this pretended restorer of universal suffrage and upholder of popular sovereignty!

The morning's Moniteur contains also a supplemental addition of forty names to the "Commission Consultative" of the President. Among them I note Generals Husson, Lebreton, Lowoestine, Magnan, and Saint Jean d'Angely, MM. Maupas, Moscowa, (son of Ney,) Parien, Portalis, de Royer, Waisse. M. Baroche is nominated Vice President of the Commission Consultative, and will preside in the absence of M. Bonaparte.

Ten of the leading journals of Paris, known as the supporters of opinions hostile to the pretensions of M. Sonaparte, whether Republican, Orleanist, or Legitimist, have been arbitrarily suspended by the actual dictator of France, and their respective offices occupied by detachments of soldiers.

Five o'clock P. M .- I had written thus for to-day, and left to learn the latest news, when I found the aspect quite changed. All Paris is up; the barricades rising all over the eastern portion of the city. The insurrection against the authority of Bonaparte seems complete. While I write these lines the platoon firing within a half a mile of me seems like the roll of distant thunder. Every now and then a discharge of cannon comes booming up. That rising en masse, which it seems impossible to resist, is taking place. It was with difficulty I have reached the post office. and Heaven knows how I am to get back. We learn that the departments are in a state of insurrection.

PARIS, DECEMBER 8, 1851. At the date of my last, (Thursday, the 4th in stant,) of which the postscript was written at the central post office just as the mail was closing, I in formed you that the energetic measure of M. Bona-PARTE, executed on the 2d, had driven a portion of the people of Paris to arms, and that civil war, as in the days of June, 1848, was again causing the streets of the capital to flow with blood. The volleys of musketry that came in such quick succession to my ears while closing my letter were much nearer and more personally interesting to me than I sup-posed at the moment. An attack was being made by the insurgents simultaneously upon the Bank of France, from the Place des Victoires, and upon the Hotel des Postes, where I was writing, from the rue Pagevin. Neither attempt succeeded. The most serious efforts of the insurgents (who, as in June, 1848, were exclusively republicans and democrats) were made about half a mile to the north of the rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, in the quarters of St. Denis, the Temple, and the Central Markets. But the insurrection never acquired great head; military repression was too prompt and terrible. Notwithstanding the hopes of the democrats, so confidently some thirty members, who were discharged upon their expressed during the last year, that the army, in case of another appeal to arms by the party, would not be seen firing as heretofore upon the people, The President, escorted by a strong body of horse, and the troops of all arms, without exception, did who was playing a desperate game, and whose fortunes be used in all future French revolutions, that the and life depended upon the die he had thrown. Every Government, whatever be its character, may be sure particle of blood seemed to have forsaken his face; but a of the support of the army if it has the skill, resomoment's glance sufficed to show that it was not the pale- lution, and unscrupulousness to direct its action proment by which from time to time he raised his General's purposes, whether of domestic or foreign war, as the Coschapeau and attempted a ghastly smile in salutation of sack of despotic Russia. This is a deplorable fact; but

Napoleon ! but thousands, bursting apparently from every nesday continued through Thursday, and utterly ceased lip, of Vicela Republique! The numerous ranks of the in- with the overthrow of the last of the barricades about fantry of the line received him with almost unbroken si- noon on Friday. Perfect material tranquillity now reigns lence. The cavalry corps and the numerous battalions of in Paris, and we have every reason to believe that it will are represented as being quiet, but we are compelled to

not be again disturbed. M. Bonaparte has the capital. It has succumbed to military power. Nobody dares to the passions had given the following possible to the republic. The discuss his acts above their breath. Every opposition if then o'clock. There was great animation, to be sure, mong the myriads swarming upon the Boulevards. From mong the myriads swarming upon the Boulevards are mong the myriads swarming upon the Boulevards. From mong the myriads swarming upon the Boulevards are mong that the capital. It has succumbed to military power. Nobody dares to the list of those already under martial law.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed the following given the following peril suspended over our heads, and which already parameters are mong the myriads swarming upon the Boulevards. From mong the myriads swarming upon the Boulevards. From mong the myriads swarming upon the Boulevards are mong the myriads swarming upon the Boulevards. From mong the myriads swarming upon the Boulevards are mong the myriads swarming upon the Boulevards. From mong the myriads swarming upon the Boulevards are mong the myriads swarming upon the Boulevards. From mong the myriads swarming upon the Boulevards are myriads swarming upon the Boulevards are myriads swarmin These corps are known to be hostile to the republic. The It has succumbed to military power. Nobody dares to cle and Globe, of London, are interdicted from entering ordered to quit Paris. I learned at Galignani's yesterday that all English papers had been stopped at the post office, and would not be delivered to subscribers until their contents were taken cognizance of and approved by

The President-Dictator has recalled one of his mos odious measures of the 2d and 3d instant, to wit that which ordered the sense of the people upon the plebiscrum submitted for their decision to be taken by open ballot with names of voters in full, to be recorded in preserve registers. The following decree upon this subject was published on the morning of the 5th instant. Some attribute to this decree the virtue of having caused the firing to cease upon the barricades. I am net of the number who think so. It was the overwhelming numbers of the troops of the line, and the irresistible energy with which they were directed upon the insurgents.

" In the name of the French people, the President o

the Republic:
"Considering that the mode of election prothe decree of the 2d December had been adopted und ther circumstances as guarantying the sincerity of election;
But considering that the vote by ballot, as actually pra

tised, appears to be a better guaranty for the real mean-ing of the votes, (intelligence des suffrages); "Considering that the essential object of the decree of the 2d December is to obtain the free and sincere expres-sion of the will of the people;

"Articles 2, 8, and 4 of the decree of the 2d December are modified as follows:

"Art. 2. The election shall take place by universal suffrage. All Franchmen aged 21, enjoying their civil and

"Art. 2. The election shall take place by universal suffrage. All Franchmen aged 21, enjoying their civil and political rights, are called on to vote.

"Art. 3. They will be required to justify either by their inscription on the electoral lists drawn up in virtue of the law of March 15, 1849, the conditions required by that law.

"Art. 4. The ballot will be opened during the days of the 20th and 21st December, in the cheffieu of each commune, from eight in the morning to four in the afternoon. The suffrage will take place by secret ballot, by yes or no, by means of a manuscript or printed bulletin.

"Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

"Given at the Palace of the Elysée, Dec. 4.
"DE MORNY, Minister of the Interior."

The following proclamation was issued on the ame day :

"The President of the Republic and his Government "The President of the Republic and his Government will not hesitate to employ any measure calculated to maintain order and save society, but they will always know how to pay attention to the voice of public opinion, and to the wishes of well-inclined persons. They have not hesitated to change a mode of voting which they had borrowed from precedents in history, but which, in the actual state of our electoral habits, did not appear to sufficiently ensure the independence of the water given. sure the independence of the votes given. The President of the Republic desires that all the electors shall be completely at liberty in the expression of their vote, whether they exercise public functions or not, and whether they belong to the civil professions or to the army. Absolute independence, complete liberty of voting, is what Louis Napoleon desires to see established. "DE MORNY, Minister of the Interior."

M. Bonaparts, on the same day, addressed the followng letter to the Minister of War touching the register's ecording the votes of the army upon the plebiscitum submitted for approval on the 3d and 4th instant. The sense of the army had been taken, in accordance with the decree of the 2d instant. It was almost unanimous in favor of the President. This was of course to have been expected. Will he permit them again to vote by secret ballot, in compliance with the spirit of the above decree of the people? Not he!

"MY DEAR GENERAL : I had adopted the mode of voting which consists of each person giving his signature, because that mode, employed formerly, appeared to me to ensure more effectually the sincerity of the election; but, yielding to the serious objections made, and to just representations, I have, as you are aware, just issued a decree sentations, I have, as you are aware, just issued a decree which changes the manner of voting. The suffrages of the army are almost entirely given, and I am delighted to order of the day requesting it not to move without orders think that there will be found but an inconsiderable number who have voted against me. Yet, as the soldiers, who have given in a negative vote, might apprehend that it would have the effect of exercising an untoward influence on their career, it is of importance to set their minds at salvation of the country was in question, to appear in the known to the army that, if the mode in which it has voted s different from that according to which the other citiens will vote, it shall be the same for it; that is to say, I wish to be ignorant of the names of those who have voted against me. Consequently, the taking of the votes once terminated and duly verified, I beg of you to order that the registers may be burnt.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE." The following are the names of the generals commandng the divisions and brigades of the army of Paris. The Generals of division are Carrelet, Levasseur, Renault, and Korte; and the Generals of brigade, Reibele, Dulac, de Bourgen, de Cotte, Canrobert, Herbillon, Marulaz, Courtigis, Sauboul, Ripert, and Forey. Gen. Ripert commands the brigade occupying the Palais Bourbon, and Gen. Hubert the artillery.

A great number of general officers have gone to the Elysée, and placed their swords at the disposal of the President of the Republic. Amongst them are Marshals Excelmans and Jérome Bonaparte, Generals de Flahaut d'Anthourd, Schramm, d'Hautpoul, Baraguey-d'Hilliers, de Bourjelly, de l'Etang, Morris, Vast-Vimeux, Daumas, Delarue, Ornano Preval, Parchappe, Bougenel, Lebreton, Piat, Rebillot, Tournemine, de Resigny, St. Sinon, &c. The Orleanist and Legitimist members, most of them, who were arrested at the Mayor's office of the buth arronlissement on Tuesday, have been dismissed as not worth keeping. But there is another body of ex-representatives who are wandering from town to town out of Paris trying to find a resting place where to organize and fulminate against M. Bonaparte decrees of impeachmen, &c. in the name of the Assembly. These are montagnads of dangerous sort, both for deliberation and action. The folowing decree is directed against them :

"Art. 1. Any individual, whatever his quality, who shall be found in a meeting, club, or association tending to organize any resistance whatever to the covernment, or to paralyze its action, shall be considered a an accomplice of the insurrection.
"Art. 2. In consequence, he shall be immediately ar-

ested, and given up to the courts martial, which are per-

The following proclamation of the President of the Republic has been placarded this morning:

"The disturbances are appeased. Whetever may the decision of the people, society is saved. The first part of my task is accomplished. The appear to the nation to terminate the conflicts of parties would cause, I knew, no terminate the conflicts of parties would cause, I knew, no serious risk to public tranquillity. Why should the people rise against me? If I no longer possess your confidence, if your ideas have changed, it is not necessary to cause precious blood to flow; it suffices to deposite an advance. erse vote in the urn. I shall always respect the decree of the people. But, until the nation shall lave spoken, I will not shrink from any effort, from any sarifice, to baffle the attacks of the factious. This task, baides, is rendered easy to me. On the one hand, it has been seen how insensate it is to struggle against an army inited by the tary honor, and by devotedness to the country. On the other hand, the calm attitude of the inhabitatis of Paris, and the reprobation with which they brand eneutes, have sufficiently testified for whom the capital has pronounced. In the populous quarters, in which formerly insurrection rapidly found recruits amongst workmen easily led away, anarchy this time only met with profound repugnance for its detestable excitations. Thanks be rendered for it to its detestable excitations. Thanks be rendered for it to the intelligent and patriotic population of Paris. Let it persuade itself more and more that my sole ambition is to assure the repose and prosperity of France. Let it continue to lend its co-operation to the Government, and in a short time the country can calmly accomplish the solemn act which is to inaugurate a new era for the Republic.

"Given at the palace of the Elysée, the 8th December.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE." The President of the Republic, on the proposition of the Minister of War, has published a decree, ordering that when troops have been employed in active service in putting down riots, it shall be reckoned as if they were engaged in the field.

We get no news from the departments but what reache us through the suspicious channels of the official papers; and nothing is permitted to transpire but what is favorable to the Government of the Dictator. The departments

"Monsicur le President: The departments of the Herault and the Gard are exposed to an efferyescence which the leaders of the socialist party have kept up for some time with detestable perseverance. Symptome of disturbance have already manifested themselves in this region of the south, and the evil would assume much more grave proportions if the Government did not hasten to apply a remedy by means of the most prompt and vigorous measures. On no point of the territory have secret societies been organized with more ensemble and audacity. They propagate every where the most subversive doctrines, and prepare in some sort the eventualities of an insurrection. It is important, therefore, to tranquillize honest men who are oppressed and menaced with impunity by a minority are oppressed and menaced with impunity by a minority of agitators. With this view, I have the honor to submit to your sanction a decree declaring the departments of the Herault and the Gard in a state of siege."

The above report is followed in the Moniteur by a decree of the President of the same date, declaring these two departments in a state of siege.

The Minister of the Interior has sent a circular to the refects of departments, containing instructions relative to the taking of votes in the appeal to the people. The following are the principal points:

"The votes are to be taken on the 20th and 21st in stant. The electors are to be the persons who would be entitled to vote in virtue of the electoral law of the 15th March, 1849; that is to say, all those not laboring under certain specified disqualifications, who are twenty-one years of age, and have resided six months at least in a commune. The lists are to be published at the latest on the 16th, and are to be definitively closed on the 19th. litizens whose names are omitted may call on the mayors or juges de paix to insert them. The voting is to be con-tinued each day from eight o'clock to four. Where the opulation is too large to vote entirely in one place, secpopulation is too large to vote entirely in one place, sections may be established. The presidency of the hureau of the voting places is to be occupied by mayors, deputymayors, and manicipal councillors, or in their absence by persons delegated by juges de paix. Each hureau is to consist of a president, four assessors, and a secretary, chosen by them from amongst the electors. The assessors are to be taken from amongst the Municipal Councillors, in the order of inscription, unless the juges de paix shall have directly proceeded to designate them. Electors are to bring their voting-papers ready prepared. They are to contain the word yes or no, as an answer to the proposicontain the word yes or no, as an answer to the proposi-tion submitted to the people by the President of the Re-public. They may be printed or written, and are to be on white paper, without exterior marks. When his name is called, the elector is to present his voting-paper closed; and the president is to deposite it in the ballot-box. This box is to have two locks, the key of one of which is to be kept by the president, the other by the senior assessor. The vote of each elector is to be recorded by the signature or mark of one of the members of the bureau in the margin of the list. The names of the electors who may are to be sealed up, and deposited during the night at the Mairie, and be protected by a post of the National Guard or the army. The room containing these boxes is to be sealed up. The counting of the votes is thus to be proceeded to: The boxes are to be opened, and the number of votes to be verified. If this number be greater or less than that of the voters, the fact is to be mentioned in the minutes. The counting of the votes is to be made by the members of the bureau. The tables on which this is to be done are to be ranged in such a way that electors may walk round them. Blank voting-papers, together with those in which it may be impossible to recognise either adhesion or refusal, are not to be counted, but are to be annexed to the minutes. Immediately after the counting of the votes, the result of the ballot to be published, an he voting-papers, with the exception of those annexed the minutes, are to be burnt in presence of the electors In the communes divided into sections, the result of the votes expressed in each section is to be settled and signed by the bureau, and afterwards be conveyed by the presi-dent to the bureau of the first section, who is to make the addition. The examination of votes for all the departments are to be made by a commission of three colors-general to be named by the Prefect."

The National Guard (lucus a non lucendo) has taken n one of its uniforms was to be seen: it is now, however, beginning to reappear. I see its uniform at some of the usual posts. To be sure, its general just appointed (Gen. Lowoestine) is devoted to the fortunes of the President uniform of a National Guard. It should certainly have martial, on the charge of attempting to made its appearance, and thrown the weight of its influence and its muskets on one side or the other, according to the opinions of its individual members. It is ridiculous henceforth to talk of reliance upon the National Guard of take place on the 20th instant. Paris for the protection of the republic, or, indeed, of any form of Government, in presence of a determined nscrupulous usurper who may be able to gain over to his cause a pretorian cohort.

In the Moniteur of this morning we have two documents ouching the National Guard of Paris:

"The Minister of the Interior has addressed the fol lowing letter, dated the 7th, to the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards:

"General: In several parts of Paris some owners houses have shamelessly written on their doors 'Armee donnés.' One could conceive that a national guard might write 'Armes arrachés de force,' in order to cover his re-sponsibility as regards the State and his honor towards his fellow-citizens; but to inscribe a mark of shame on the front of one's own house is revolting to the French character. I have given orders to the Prefect of Police to hause these inscriptions to be effaced, and I request you to point out to me the legions in which such things have taken place, is order that I may propose to the President of the Republic to decree their dissolution."

By decree of the President of the Republic dated th th, the fifth legion of the National Guard is dissolved The motive for this decree was the following letter to the Minister of the Interior from Gen. Lowoestine:

"Monsieur le Ministre: The National Guard will ap plaud the sentiments expressed in the letter which you have done me the honor to address to me. One of the legions of Paris has submitted to the double insult of being disarmed at the houses of its members, and the shame ful inscriptions of which you speak. The Mairie, notwith standing the presence of sixty men, was taken by the in surgents. This was the fifth legion. I communicate this fact to you, and call for its dissolution. I am happy, on the other hand, to be in possession of a great number of facts which show that the spirit of order and obedience as not ceased to reign in many other legions."

The Moniteur publishes a decree of the President of th Republic forming a commission composed of the President of the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine, the Mayors of the second, sixth, and eighth arrondissements, M. Jay. architect of the city of Paris, and M. ARNAL, physician, to inquire into and estimate the injury received on the third, fourth, and fifth by innocent victims of the insurrection. The same decree opens to the Minister of the Interior a credit of 200,000 francs for the first necessities. The Constitutionnel says:

"We have already contradicted the false reports which were current as to the manner in which the representatives who were arrested had been treated. At Vincennes in particular, we learn that they were put into the old apartments of the Duke de Montpensier, and that Gen. Courtigis treated them with every attention."

The Constitutionnel of this day has the following remarks n the confidence displayed by the commercial world, and by all persons having property of any kind at the present noment, as compared with what was the case after February, 1848:

"When, after the revolution of February, some voice cried out to the country 'confidence,' the country remain-ed deaf to that appeal. Capital was hid or carried off to ed deaf to that appeal. foreign countries; the five per cents went down to 50fr. the workshops were closed, and the flood of wretchedness which was incessantly rising threatened to invade every thing. After the late events there was no need of any appeal to confidence. The insurrection was not yet put down when confidence returned of its own accord, by the natural force of things. The population seized at once on the real character and immense importance of the acts which had been accomplished. The public funds experienced a con-siderable rise, and all kinds of stock have participated in that movement. The manufacturing towns look for at unhoped-for revival of industrial and commercial affairs. witnessed have been effected only in the interest of order and coupleyment. The late political struggles had for result to throw us into a moral anarchy, which was only the prelude of physical anarchy in the country. What, in fact, could issue from the desperate war which the several parties were waging amongst themselves, and which they waged in common on the President of the Republic? Nothing but discredit, weakness, and ruin of all the powers. We were approaching the fatal date of 1852, toms; the falling off in the indirect taxes showed how great was the stagnation in business, and in the general diminution in articles of consumption; every thing was suffering; and yet it was only the commencement of a disastrous crisis, which might lead to results even more dreadful than in 1848. All these dangers the President of the Republic has set aside by advancing the fatal term, by appealing to the people, and by applying to it for the means of saving society. At present the country feels relieved; it breathes at ease; it believes in the future, and perceives before it a period of calm and security, which perceives before it a period of calm and security, which will permit it to deliver itself up to its agricultural and manufacturing labors. Let the favor with which this great act has been received by the world of business, and by industrial France, open the eyes of all who really love their country. That certain ideas, and certain feelings of self-love, should have been wounded, was inevitable in such a case; but those persons who are moved by a real patriotism ought to know how to make the sacrifice of their personal susceptibilities to the general interest. All good citizens, whatever may be their previous opinion, will rally round the power which has saved us from socialism, and which ensures us days of repose and prosperity."

The Patric has, in the form of a leading article, an aninated appeal to confidence and to support of the Executive power in the energetic effort that has been made to save society from ruin. This appeal bears the signature of M. de Gramont, de Guiche. We extract as follows: "Let us hasten to forget the past. The standard of

disorder is still standing. The French army has supported it. France calls all of you around her. The red flag is waved before her. To one or the other! The moment has come. It is thus that the situation is to be summed up. It is not new. No, the events of the 2d December have not changed the position of parties. What exists to der respectations. 2d December have not changed the position of par-ties. What exists to-day was yesterday. The situation is the same. But it is written now; it has become clearer. You may read, touch it. Blindness is no longer permitted; you have two paths before you, and you know to what they lead. Take one of them then frankly. You are free; the ballot is epen, and will not be aloaed until after you shall have engaged your conscience in one of the two paths. Have the same frankness as he who opened them, and who, stripping himself in presence of the nation of all paths. Have the same frankness as he who opened them, and who, stripping himself in presence of the nation of all the absolutist pretensions invented for his ruin, addresses himself to France and says: Speak! If I have your confidence, give me your power; if I have not, take it again. For ourselves, no hesitation is possible. From the first the Constitution of 1848 appeared to us detestable and fatal. In the parliamentary conflicts to which it has given rise, we have vainly sought for two days useful to France. Enough of a Government which has not produced and could not produce any thing good! We see in the future a new Constitution, other combinations, and, above all, the impossibility of a Convention. That alone is at present sufficient to decide us; for of all the evils which accumulate to menace our country, one alone makes us tremble,

sufficient to decide us; for of all the evils which accumulate to menace our country, one alone makes us tremble, the Convention—the necessary and inevitable end of a sole and sovereign Assembly. We call with hope for a future which removes us from it. The present is falling in under its own weight, and now, we repeat it, two paths are open to enter on the future. True citizens, men of order, march the first with him who will guide your phalanxes. France awakened, warned, will march with you." A telegraphic despatch from London to Liverpool, received just before the Baltic sailed, states that the Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale had gone

the military usurpation of President Napoleon. Lieut. CATESBY AP ROGER JONES, of the U. S. Navy, was among those wounded in the boulevards. He lost his finger, and his leg broken, and was completely disabled.

M. Thiers has been liberated by the President in onsequence of his ill health, on his agreeing to eave the country immediately. He goes to Italy. The Artillery vote was twenty-one for Napoleon nd forty-three against him.

The exact loss of the Army in Paris during the late engagements are one superior officer and part whatever in the civil strife of the last week. Not fifteen soldiers killed; three officers and one hundred and fifteen soldiers wounded. The Bourse fluctuations from the 2d to the 6th

ere 89 to 70, and on surety returned to 96. Accounts from Genoa state that the French re

soldiers of the army from their duty.

Napoleon will undoubtedly have an immense majority at the election for President, which was to

LATE FROM FRANCE. The steamer Canada arrived at Halifax yesterday with dates from London and Liverpool to the 13th

instant.

The condition of things in France remained nearly he same as represented by the last preceding accounts. Several additional Departments have been declared in a state of siege; most of the leading members of the Mountain party have fled to the provinces; and several legions of the National Guard have been disarmed, owing to their disaffection towards the President; who, however, maintained his position with every prospect of complete

The news from other parts of the Continent is vithout interest. Tranquillity generally prevailed. From England there is nothing new. At Liverpool, during the week, there had been a decline of an eighth of a penny in the price of cotton.

## EDITORS CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, DECEMBER 26-4 P. M.

The great Magyar Chief, Kossuth, will arrive in our city to-morrow. Mayor Jerome received a despatch from im, dated Philadelphia, noon to-day, stating that he would leave at half-past eight o'clock to-morrow morning for Baltimore. He will therefore reach this city about halfpast two P. M. The Mayor and City Council and Com- the Bentonites, has proclaimed that there can be no union mittee of Reception will meet him at the President street between the two parties, and publishes with commendato the Eutaw House, where he will dine. At seven o'clock was nominated for Congress, and a preference expressed the same evening he will be conducted to the large hall of for Gen. Wm. O. BUTLER for President, and Gen. Dongs, he Mechanics Institute, where the public are invited, and where he will deliver an address and receive the congratulations of those disposed to do him honor. He purposes remaining in Baltimore over Sunday, and will proceed to Washington on Monday morning. The military, to some extent, will be out on the occasion of his reception, together with several civic associations, though the fore predicted, must either succumb and sue for pardon in navade will not be general. A very great curiosity exists humble tones, or they must fight out to the last the warnarade will not be general. A very great curiosity exists to see the illustrious exile, and a very large concourse of people will be drawn out for this object. There is no be urged by Col. BENTON, and those with whom doubt whatever that Baltimore will give him a reception commensurate with his distinguished merits, but there

sited our city at an earlier period. Business to-day is quiet. Sales of 200 barrels Howard street flour at \$4, which is the ruling price. City Mills \$4. The supply of grain is very light. No sales of moment. Red wheat 82 a 88 cents; white 88 to 100; white corn 52 a 53; yellow 53 a 54; oats 30 a 36 cents. Whiskey 214 a 22 cents. Stocks quiet. co very quiet. No sales of moment, and prices

will be less enthusiasm than would have been had he vi-

same as last week PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 26. The snow storm last night has been very severe. The cars with the mail due this morning have not yet arrived, being delayed by the storm.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 26. Weather unpleasant. Business quiet. Flour firm and unchanged. Cotton dull. Government 6's, 116, and other stocks unchanged.

The severity of the cold is such along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west, that many of the laborers have found it impossible to work in the open air, and have consequently stopped until the weather moderates in some degree.

GEORGE W. Boyn was choked to death in Philadelphia on Thursday evening, by a piece of meat sticking in his it would be const throat while eating supper.

## INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

We are in possession of papers from the city of Mexico to the 29th ultimo, inclusive, and from Vera Crux we have dates up to the 6th instant.

Some highly important modifications of the tariff are proposed in Congress. The special committee of the Chamber of Deputies, who were charged with the subjects of the revenue and finances, presented the following plan:

1. To reduce the duties on all objects of general cor 2. To make such alterations in the duties on articles of

luxury and liquors, as the Government may deem proper.

3. To permit the importation of raw and coarse manufactured cotton; the former paying a duty of not over three cents a pound, and the latter six cents per yard.

4. To exempt the cotton manufactories from the taxes under which they at present suffer in the interior of the Republic.

5. To liquidate, call in, and annul the permits for the 5. To liquidate, call in, and annul the permits for the introduction of cotton now outstanding, and to set apart for this purpose fifty per cent, from the duties.

6. That the Government effect a loan of two million and a half of dollars by public adjudication; [i. e. by selling it to the best bidder;] giving a lien on the duties to be collected from the articles of which the importation shall be permitted according to the preceding project.

From private sources we learn that these proposition passed the Chamber of Deputies, but it was very doubtful whether they could be approved by the Senate. The passage of such a law would be of immense benefit to the Republic, as it would furnish a large revenue to the Govrnment, and would put a stop to smuggling.

Gen. Almonte had sent in a memorial to Congress reommending that a junta be formed of the principal officers of the army and navy, for the permanent defence of

There were five English vessels of war in the harbor of Vera Cruz, viz. The Indefatigable, 50 guns; the Cumberland, 70; the Wellesley, 70; and steamer Express, 6. There was much speculation as to the purpose of their visit; some supposing it was connected with the ultima-Minister, and others that the fleet had no special object in view, but merely sought a harbor after a cruise.

## THE DERT OF TEXAS

The last Austin Gazette contains the report of the Auditor and Comptroller on the public debt of Texas, giving a clear and intelligible description and classification of the character and amount of the liabilities of the late Republic. It appears that the whole estensible or face value of all the claims filed according to law is \$9,647,253, of which the par value is \$4,807,764; and the whole amount not filed \$2,789,738, worth \$2,019,514; making the total ostensible debt \$12,436,991, or \$6,827,278 par. This includes interest. The debt is classified as follows First Class.-Consisting of audited or ascertaine

claims.

Second Class.—Claims sufficiently authenticated to be dmitted to be audited under the laws of the Republic. Third Clase.—Claims not sufficiently authenticated to authorize their being audited under the laws of the Renildue to Belgium to raise the standard of revolt against

Amount of First Class \$8,587,132 92 \$3,817,321 64 Second Class Third Class 962,445 12 97,675 10 \$9,647,258 14 \$4,807,764 87 Totals

The first class embraces all consolidated fund, funded debt, treasury bonds, and audited paper, including the claims for naval vessels, loan from U. S. Bank, &c. The second class embraces claims not audited, but for debts contracted by the Government under the sanction The third class embraces claims not provided for by

law, though many of them are highly meritorious. Among them are many claims for losses sustained during the war, from the appropriation or destruction of property by the Texan army or that of the enemy.

THE FIRST FUGITIVE CASE IN CONNECTICUT.

FROM THE NEW HAVEN REGISTER OF PRIDAY. A novel case—at least in practice—under the fugitive from service act, came off in this city yesterday, before Fresh arrests continue to be daily made among the Republican leaders. Changarnier and other Generals were confined at Havre, to be tried by a courtmartial, on the charge of attempting the charge o ter county, New York, alleging that, "under the laws of the State of New York," "the service or labor" of the persons arrested was "due to him," and that a week or two since they had absconded from that State into the State of Connecticut, where they had been found. The arrests were made in Plymouth. The inden-tures entered into by the parties in Sing Sing, by which they were bound to serve Mr. Russell for terms varying from two to four years, executed according to the laws of New York, were produced and proved, and the facts of the escape and the identity of the persons fully made out; John S. Beach, Esq. appeared for Russell and C. S. Andrews, Esq. for the apprentices.

The Commissioner said, the facts of the case being unquestioned, that he had no doubt that apprenticed servents such as the indentures showed these persons to be

ants, such as the indentures showed the by the laws of New York, were within the purview of the sons held in service," on claim of the person to whom such service was due. That the history of that article in the Convention showed that persons "bound in service" were contemplated by its framers as within its requirements, and that the legislation and practice of the colonies before, as well as the summary powers given to the to reclaim his apprentice by the State laws since, showed that the power now asked to be exercised was neither novel in legislation nor arbitrary in its character; and that in the various disquisitions upon this provision of the constitution, he had never seen it questioned that white men as well as black men, and servants for years as well as servants for life, were within its objects and require-ments. A certificate was therefore given to Mr. Russell nents. A certificate was therefore given to Mr. Ru n accordance with the fugitive act of 1850, and under it the apprentices were carried back to New York.

derstand that Mr. Russell has suffered of late by a stampede among his apprentices, of whom he has a large number, and their subsequent employment on wages in rival establishments, and he has availed himself of this act as the only means to put a stop to the practice.

Since the return of Col. BENTON to Missouri, the war between the Benton and Anti-Benton portions of the Democratic party in that State has broken out with renewed spirit and bitterness. The St. Louis Union, the organ of depot, and conduct him thence in an open carriage direct tion the proceedings of a meeting at which Col. Benton of Wisconsin, for Vice President. From these facts th St. Louis Intelligencer draws the following deductions:

"All this indicates with sufficient distinctness, first, that Col. Benton will shortly announce himself a candidate for Congress in this district. Second, that he will wage an implacable warfare upon the Anties, as heretofore. Third, that they, the aforesaid Anties, as we have heretofare between Col. BENTON and themselves. Fourth, that the pretensions of Gen. BUTLER for the Presidency are to Fifth, that during the next year we are to have a political excitement in Missouri unparalleled for its intensity and

VACANT SEATS IN CHURCHES .- An English paper gives the following account of the remarks of Sir W. PAGE Woop, the Solicitor General, on the above subject. It may No sales of mo- be interesting to some of our readers. He said:

"With regard to keeping the seats empty after service had begun, no person had a right to do so whether they were paid for or not. He knew a case in which a person holding a pew in church objected to having any persons admitted into his pew, and used to put a padlock upon the door and come himself after the service had begun. The door, and come himself after the service had begun. The clergyman, however, had the padlock taken off, and put persons into the pew when it was empty at the commencement of the service, and he was upheld by the courts in

CASE OF DR. GARDNER.—During the sitting of the criminal court on Saturday last, J. M. Carlisle, Esq. prayed the designation of a day for taking up the case of Dr. G. A. Gardner, charged with fraudulently obtaining money under the Mexican indemnity claims. He moved that the 10th of January be named for commencing the trial. The United states district attorney (Mr. Fendall) stated that much difficulty had been experienced in ascertaining the whereabouts of witnesses and procuring their attendance, and therefore objected to fixing any special day. The court declined ruling it for any particular day, but hoped it would be considered and disposed of during the present term.—Republic.